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whether war is ever justifiable, on which there is great difference of opinion. He also excluded the subject of industrial arbitration, not from lack of appreciation of its importance, but because he wished to concentrate attention upon one specific issue. A common ground of meeting and of effort was thus found in the subject of international arbitration, which in its wider meaning was interpreted to signify the various pacific means by which international difficulties may be settled.

The work of the Conference got well organized during the three days of its meetings and though a number of those present came for the first time into active contact with the great peace movement of our time, the discussions on the whole were intelligent and inspiring. The session at which the proposal for an arbitration treaty between this country and Great Britain was treated was one of the most interesting meetings of its kind which we have ever attended, and showed clearly the interest which all our people must take in the subject as soon as they understand its real nature. The subject of an international tribunal of arbitration also awakened much interest, as did that of the education and concentration of public opinion in favor of pacific means of settling international disputes. The latter subject necessarily awakened considerable difference of opinion in regard to certain obstacles and certain wrong conceptions in the public mind, but genuine harmony of spirit prevailed nevertheless and mutual respect for differing opinions.

The Conference was a genuine success from first to last. The men and women who composed it were serious and intelligent and worked under the belief that they had a real mission to accomplish and that they were the interpreters and exponents of the growing sentiment of our time that war between nations is not only inhuman and unnecessary but that it ought to be avoided and with proper effort may be avoided.

THE DANGER IN NEW YORK.

The following act was passed by the New York legislature, hurriedly, just before that body adjourned. It is now in the hands of the Governor for his signature or rejection. Strong efforts are being made by the friends of peace in the State to induce him to withhold his signature and thus defeat the measure. Incalculable mischief will be wrought not only in New York but throughout the whole country if this measure should become law. It is too late now to use the arguments which have heretofore been used to prevent the passing of the act, and the only hope which remains for its defeat is that the Governor will be wise and farseeing enough to grasp the real nature of the measure and to see the subtle way in which its enactment will lead on to the Europeanizing of our country and the undermining of its liberty of conscience and its civil freedom :

AN ACT

TO PROVIDE AND ENCOURAGE MILITARY INSTRUCTION IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows :

SECTION 1. All able-bodied male pupils of the age of eleven years and upwards, who are regular scholars in any of the academies, high schools, union, or other public schools of this State, may be enrolled by the respective principals of such schools as members of the "American Guard" of the State of New York, which is hereby created as a military body.

SEC. 2. Subject to the approval of the city or county superintendent each such principal may prescribe the conditions upon which membership in such guard shall be permitted and retained by the scholars of his school. He shall report to the board of education the organization of such guard in his school and the regulations he may, from time to time, establish and such board shall annually report thereon to the commander-in-chief. The drill shall conform to that prescribed for the national guard and the method of election of officers, the uniform and discipline shall be prescribed by the state superintendent of public instruction.

SEC. 3. The enrolled scholars in each school shall be divided into companies having not less than one captain, one first lieutenant, one second lieutenant, one first sergeant, one quarter-master sergeant, four sergeants, four corporals, musicians and twenty-eight privates, nor more than the same officers and sergeants, eight corporals, musicians and fifty-six privates. From three to six of such companies shall constitute a battalion, which shall have the same officers as a battalion of the national guard. Each such battalion shall be designated by a number to be approved of by the commander-in-chief.

SEC. 4. Every such battalion shall be commanded by the principal of such school, or by a teacher to be designated by him, who shall be known as "commandant."

SEC. 5. Every such organization shall be annually inspected by the inspector-general or an officer of his department, who shall report to the commander-in-chief its condition, efficiency, and the condition of all State property issued to it.

SEC. 6. All members of the "American Guard" shall, upon their leaving school, receive a certificate, stating the time they have served and the positions they have held under such regulations as may, from time to time, be prescribed by the commander-in-chief.

SEC. 7. Every organization of the "American Guard" which shall be approved of by the said inspector, shall be provided by the State with such books of instruction, and record blanks, uniform caps, metal wreaths and letters for caps, state buttons, officers' swords, colors, drums, fifes and bugles, arms and equipments as shall be suitable for use by the boys enrolled in such organization, and as shall be authorized by the commander-in-chief, and be required for the proper equipment of any such company or battalion and the performance of the duties of the instructors thereof.

SEC. 8. Such property shall be issued upon the orders of the commander-in-chief, by the chief of ordnance, upon requisitions made by the principal of each school, in such form as may be prescribed, approved by the board of

education to which such school belongs and accompanied by the certificate of the inspector-general that such school has duly enrolled a sufficient number of its scholars and that they are properly drilled and disciplined to entitle them to the benefits of this act and that the articles named in the requisition are necessary and proper.

SEC. 9. All such property shall remain the property of the State of New York. It shall be annually accounted for by the principal of the school to which it is issued, who shall only be liable for negligence in its use and care. The commander-in-chief may, in his discretion, require security to be given therefor on behalf of any school and may make, from time to time, such regulations for the care and custody of such property as he shall think necessary.

SEC. 10. The sum of thirty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as shall be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purchase of the arms, equipments and other articles provided in this act, the same to be expended under the direction of the commander-in-chief and to be paid by the treasurer upon the warrant of the comptroller.

SEC. 11. This act shall take effect immediately.

DEATH OF DR. MINER.

Rev. Alonzo Ames Miner, D.D., who died at his home in Boston on June 14, at the age of 81 years, had been connected with the American Peace Society for many years. He became a member of its Executive Committee in 1886, and since that time had served continuously, most of the time as a member both of the Executive Committee and of the Board of Directors. He was not a mere nominal member. He was always present at the annual meetings of the Society and at the meetings of the Board and the Executive Committee, unless kept away by some unavoidable cause, which was seldom. His interest in the peace movement was one of principle, and he threw himself into the work with that sincerity and whole-heartedness and vigor of intellect which characterized him everywhere and in all the lines of his varied activity. He was one of the sincerest men that we ever met. It was always a benediction to have him walk into our office with a look on his face and a general attitude which indicated that he had come not simply because it was his official duty to do so, but because the great subject of human brotherhood lay close to his heart.

In 1889 Dr. Miner went as one of the American Peace Society's delegates to the International Peace Congress held at Paris at the time of the Exposition. On his return he gave an able address at a meeting held in his own church on Columbus Avenue, on the work and purposes of the Congress. We quote a few sentences: "What was it that was deeply moving the minds, the hearts, the philanthropy, the humanity of these representative men from all the leading nations of the world? It was the burden under which these various nations groan." "Are these things to go on for ever? Every element of Christianity

and common sense cries out against it; every element of humanity and statesmanship and national welfare cries out against it. But how are these woes to be terminated? By the rigid demand that this whole business shall cease." "It is preposterous that a nation of sixty-five millions of people, shut off from any nation that dares attack us, if there were any such, by three thousand miles of ocean, should go on making preparations for war, wasting money that is needed for so many nobler purposes, following in the pathway of older nations." "They (the nations) hold each other in servitude by their vast standing armies. These nations do not seem to know that if one of them should decrease its armament others would be encouraged to do the same thing. Men do not like the slaying of their fellow men; it is not a matter of fun with them. Great leaders, kings, emperors, warriors, look forward to the glory which will come to them from successful conflict; but those men are few; and if their own nations would speak out distinctly and loudly against this mode of settling difficulties, such barbarism would cease and we should no longer prepare to make war on each other." "It is character that can save us, and if we have not character nothing under heaven can save us. By the same laws of God that plough deep under any foundations we may lay, without character we go to the wall."

Dr. Miner's life was one of singular activity and usefulness. From his sixteenth to his twentieth year he taught in the public schools, and in academies for the next five years. In 1839 he was ordained to the ministry. Forty-three years of his ministry were spent in his Boston pastorate. He was one of the founders of Tufts College and president of the institution from 1862 to 1874. He gave the college forty thousand dollars for a theological hall. He was for twenty-four years a member of the State Board of Education, for twenty-one years chairman of the Board of Visitors of the State Normal Art School, for twenty years president of the Massachusetts Temperance Alliance, president of the Executive Committee of the Trustees of Tufts College, president of the Trustees of the Bromfield School at Harvard, president of the Trustees of Dean Academy at Franklin and of the Directors of the Universalist Publishing House.

He was a man of marked individuality, of intense activity, of great mental vigor and of unflinching courage. He was always on the side of right and of the purification and uplifting of society. He made no compromises with wrong nor with men of wrong. He took a prominent part in all public questions involving the welfare of his fellowmen, and if he had any fault it was that of having too little patience with those whose minds were less clear and discriminating than his own and who differed from him as to the best methods of disposing of the evil and of promoting the good.

He retained his interest in great questions till the very last and much of his vigor and power, having delivered